

## REC

RECK'SSION. *n. f.* [*recessio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.  
To RECH'ANGE. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr. *re* and *change*.] To change again.

Those endued with foresight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and *rechanging* their work. *Dryden.*  
To RECHARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.]

1. To accuse in return.  
The fault, that we find with them, is, that they over-much abridge the church of her power in these things: whereupon they *recharge* us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*  
2. To attack anew.

They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea

They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*  
RECH'EA'T. *n. f.* Among hunters, a lesson which the huntman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterfence. *Bail.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakespeare.*

REC'DIVATION. *n. f.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

REC'DIVOUS. *adj.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

RECIPE. *n. f.* [*recipe*, Lat. the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physicians first *recipe*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

The apothecary train is wholly blind,

From files a random *recipe* they take,

And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

RECIP'IENT. *n. f.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the *recipient*. *Glanvill.*

2. [*Recipient*, Fr.] The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembick, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corrosive. *D. of P.*

RECIPROCAL. *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr.]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation; and they two are as nature's two boundaries, and guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

What if that light,

To the terrestrial moon be as a star,

Enlight'ning her by day, as she by night,

This earth? *reciprocal*, if land be there,

Fields and inhabitants. *Milton.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a *reciprocal* aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation. *L'Estrange.*

In *reciprocal* duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other. *Clarissa.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in *reciprocal* proportion, the effect will be the same. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RECIPROCALLY. *adv.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place

Infesting one another *reciprocally*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the light, which cause it to repose for some space of time; and *reciprocally* the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch; and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the distance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less; and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glasses. *Newton's Opticks.*

Those two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation. *Bentley.*

RECIPROCALNESS. *n. f.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutual return; alternateness.

The *reciprocalness* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. *Decay of Piety.*

To RECIPROCAT. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproquer*, Fr.]

To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,

And draws, and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath,

The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sevel.*

RECIPROCAT'ION. *n. f.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Latin.]

Alteration; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such *reciprocation* of rarefaction, condensation and separation. *Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as despairing to resolve the cause of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the sea is owze or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Rey.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*? *Rey.*

RECISION. *n. f.* [*recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.

RECITAL. *n. f.* [from *recite*.]

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and *recitals* of the first. *Donham.*

This often lets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastick *recitals* of his own performances. *Addison.*

2. Enumeration.

To make the rough *recital* aptly chime,

Or bring the fume of Gallia's loss to rhyme,

Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

RECITATION. *n. f.* [from *recite*.] Repetition; rehearsal.

If menaces of scripture fall upon men's persons, if they are but the *recitations* and descriptions of God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and that wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men; why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it? *Hammond.*

He used philosophical arguments and *recitations*. *Temple.*

RECITATIVE. *n. f.* [from *recite*.] A kind of tuneful pronunciation; more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verse, and performed in *recitative* music. *Dryden.*

By singing peers upheld on either hand,

Then thus in quaint *recitative* spoke. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

To RECITE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

While Telephus's youthful charms,

His rosy neck, and winding arms,

With endless rapture you *recite*,

And in the tender name delight. *Addison.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite*,

And bring the scenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*

If we will *recite* nine hours in ten,

You lose your patience. *Pope's Epistles of Horace.*

RECITE. *v. f.* [*recit*, Fr. from the verb.] Recital. Not in use.

This added to all former *recites* or observations of long-lived races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the poor as well as rich. *Temple.*

To RECK. *v. n.* [*reccan*, Saxon.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of use. *Reck* is still retained in Scotland.

Thou'st but a lazy loorde,

And *reck's* much of thy fwinke,

That with fond terms and witlefs words,

To bleer mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser.*

Good or bad,

What do I *reck*, fith that he dy'd entire. *Fairy Queen.*

I *reck* as little what betideth me,

As much I wish all good befortune you. *Shakespeare.*

Of night or loneliness it *reck's* me not;

I fear the dread events that dog them both,

Left some ill-greeting touch attempt the person

Of our unwon'd sister. *Milton.*

With that care lost

Went all his fear; of God, or hell or worse

He *reck'd* not. *Milton.*

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for.

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to my unpeepable grief. *Stany.*

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing,

That none but fools would *reck*. *Shakespeare.*

Do not you as ungracious parsons do,

Who shew the steep and thorny way to heav'n;

Yet like unthinking reckless libertines,

That in the soft path of dalliance treads,

*Reck's* not his own rede. *Shakespeare.*

RECKLESS. *adj.* [from *reck*; *reccleas*, Saxon.]

heedless; mindless; untouched. See RECK.

It made the king as *reckless*, as them diligent. *Stany.*

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour

Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia. *Shakespeare.*

He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep; careless, *reckless*, and fearless of what's past, present or to come; insensible of mortality and desperately mortal. *Shakespeare.*

Next

Next this was drawn the *reckless* cities flame,

When a strange hell pour'd down from heaven there came. *Cowley.*

RECKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *reck*. This word in the seventeenth article is erroneously written *wretchfulness*.] Carelessness; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud *recklessness* in them. *Stany.*

To RECKON. *v. a.* [*reccan*, Saxon; *rekenen*, Dutch.]

1. To number; to count.

The priest shall *reckon* unto him the money according to the years that remain, and it shall be abated. *Lev. xviii. 18.*

Num'ring of his virtues praise,

Death lost the *reckoning* of his days. *Craslow.*

When are questions belonging to all finite existences by us *reckoned* from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain epochs marked out by motions in it. *Locke.*

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods, would as well serve men to *reckon* their years by, as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church, though I only told three sides of it. *Addison.*

Would the Dutch be content with the military government and revenues, and *reckon* it among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

A multitude of cities are *reckoned* up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. To esteem; to account.

Where we cannot be persuaded that the will of God is, we should far reject the authority of men, as to *reckon* it nothing.

Vario's aviary is still so famous, that it is *reckoned* for one of those notables, which men of foreign nations record. *Watt.*

For him I *reckon* not in high estate;

But thee, whose strength, while virtue was her mate,

Might have subdu'd the earth. *Milton's Agonistes.*

People, young and raw, and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and *reckon* their own friendship a sure price of another man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the hollowiness of others and the baseness of all, they will find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only, who made hearts, can unite them. *South's Sermons.*

3. To assign in an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not *reckoned* of grace, but of debt. *Romans iv. 4.*

To RECKON. *v. n.*

1. To compute; to calculate.

We may fairly *reckon*, that this first age of apostles, with that second generation of many who were their immediate converts, extended to the middle of the second century. *Add.*

2. To state an account.

We shall not spend a large expence of time, Before we *reckon* with your several loves,

And make us even with you. *Shakespeare.*

3. To charge to account.

I call posterity

Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head. *Benj. Johnson.*

4. To pay a penalty.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon* for it one day. *Sanderfon's Judgment.*

5. To call to punishment.

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon* with them. *Tillotson.*

6. [*Comptur* sur, Fr.] To lay stress or dependance upon.

You *reckon* upon losing your friends kindness, when you have sufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

RECKONER. *n. f.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates cost.

*Reckoners* without their host must *reckon* twice. *Camden.*

RECKONING. *n. f.* [from *reckon*.]

1. Computation; calculation.

2. Account of time.

Can't thou their *reckonings* keep? the time compute?

When their swollen bellies shall enlarge their fruit. *Sandys.*

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own *reck'ning* goes, Account not what they have, but what they lose. *Daniel.*

It is with a man and his conscience, as with one man and another; even *reckoning* makes lasting friends; and the way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often. *South.*

4. Money charged by an host.

His industry is up stairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a *reckoning*. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

When a man's verses cannot be understood, it strikes a man more dead than a great *reckoning* in a little room. *Shak.*

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning*. *Add.*

5. Account taken.

There was no *reckoning* made with them of the money delivered into their hand. *2 Kings.*

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